PAUL JONES'S LETTERS.

NEW LIGHT ON THE NAVAL HERO OF THE REPOLUTION.

Letters Which Either Mave Never Been Frinted or Mave Not Been Published in Their Integrity-The Beginning of the Continental Navy and Its Troubles,

Among the most precious manuscripts owned the United States Government is a great mass of the correspondence of Paul Jones, the ranking officer of the Continental navy. This corpointence was collected and preserved chiefly ough the efforts of Thomas Jefferson, a lifelong friend of Paul Jenes, whom he called "the chief hope of these colonies upon the ocean." Eleven volumes of the letters are at the Library of Congress, where they are guarded with jealous Nothing short of an act of Congress would permit them to be taken from the fireproof room in which they are kept. The State Department also owns a number which are equally prized and guarded. These letters have never been pub-lished in their integrity—and most of them have never been published at all. The Jared Sparks system of editing prevailed in the early part of the century. This system consisted in elimi-pating, so far as possible, every human characteristic from an historic personage. The man was hoisted on a pedestal, draped with a toga, and represented as a demigod. Every noble platitude he ever wrote was carefully revised, the grammar, spelling, and capitals corrected, and then published as if it had just come from the lips of the demigod. If he fell into a pas-sion and swore, if he quarrelled with his wife, or showed other human weaknosses, it was in-dustriously concealed. This plan prevailed to a degree with Paul Jones, although in Sands he found a biographer worthy of him, who was satisfied to mend his spelling without changing his sentiments. It is doubtful if Sands had access to the whole of this correspondence; and, al-though amended versions of about half of these letters were published early in the century, the Other half have not heretofore seen the light.

Paul Jones was an interesting writer, especially after his first period. He went to Europe, where his association with Franklin and La-fayette, with high officers of the French navy. and with the court of Versailles itself, was in-timate, and his letters are vastly entertaining. And, taking into account the tremendous activ-ity of his life, he covered an almost fabulous number of foolscap pages. His writing, spelling, and grammar are much above the average of temporaries, and the parish school of Kirkbean, where he got all the regular education he ever had, turned out a scholar of no mean proficiency.

It is not necessary at this day to refute the slanders once current against Paul Jones; but, incredible as it may seem, within the last ten years he has been described in popular verse as a notorious pirate, in a leading American newspaper as a privateer, and in a book alleged to be or the instruction of American youth as a bold marauder!" This, be it remembered, applies to a man who headed the list of the First Lieutenants appointed in the navy of the colonies on Dec. 22, 1775; who held the first Captain's commission granted under the United States, Aug. 8, 1776; who was made the com-manding officer of all American ships in Euro-pean waters in 1778; who received the thanks of Congress in 1781; who was unanimously by Congress to be the first officer of the American navy in 1781, and who relar to that given to Washington, in 1787. Moreover, he was presented with a gold sword by Louis XVI. of France, and also with the Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit. never before given to a foreigner. He was also he Rear Admiral in the service of Russia, and rebelved the Order of St. Anne from the Empres Catherine, Greater tributes than any foreign honor or order he received were the esteem in which he was held by Washington, and the effection felt for him by Franklin, Morris, Jeferson, and Lafayette. If they are worthy of belief. Paul Jones was an unswerving patriot and a very great man.

He was born of humble parents named Paul in Kirkeudbrightshire, Scotland, in 1747. From the time he was twelve years old he followed the sea. In his twenty-sixth year he inherited from a brother a comfortable estate in Virginia. seasion of it, and for some unknown eason took the name of Jones in addition to his wn name of John Paul. Two years afterward war was declared with the mother country, and promptly offered his services to the Continental Government. He served with the utmost dis-tinction in the Continental navy, but without pay or allowance. The British Government officially declared him a "traitor, pirate, and felon," and put a price of ten thousand guineau boon his head; but he was no more a traitor.

simetion in the Continental mary, but without pay or allowance. The Irrith Government of the pay of the United States were commissioned, and a Commodore, four Captain, for First Leutenant, and three Third Lieutenant, the command of one of the vessels, the Providence, but he declined it on the ground that had never surveil as along, it should not be the pay of the pay

ed; the Master and coveral man killed—the Enemy's whole Fire was then directed at us, and an unlucky shot haveing carried away our Wheel Block and Ropes the Ship broached too and gave the Knemy arropportunity of Hakeing os with serving Broadsides before we were again in Condition to steer tise Ship and Return the Fire. In the Action we Received several shot under Water which made the ship Verry Lesky—we had besides the Main mast shot thro and the upper works and Rigging very considerably damaged—Yet it is surprising that we only lost the 2nd lientenant of Marines and a men of whom, a Midshipman prisoner Martin Gellingwater who was in the Cockpit and had been taken in the Bomb Brig Bolton resterday—we had no more than three men dangerously and a slightly wounded.

The following paragraph in brackets is marked out, but perfectly legible:

The following paragraph in brackets is marked out, but perfectly legible:

[It is your province to make the Natural Comments arising from the subject I wish to avoid Cencuring Individuals—the utmost deneacy is necessary and highly becoming in my situation—I therefore Content myself with relating Facts only, and leave wiser heads the privilege of determing their propriety!

I have the pleasure of Assuring you that the Commin in Chief is respected thro the Floet and I verily believe that the officers and men in general would go any length to execute his Orders. It is with pain that I confine this plaudit too an individual—I should be happy in extending it to every Captain and officer in the Service—present containing the service that a Cordial Interchange of Civilities should subsist between Superiour and Inferiour Officers—and therefore it is bad policy in Superiours to behave toward their inferiours indiscriminately as the 'they were of a lover Species. Such a Conduct will damp the spirits of any man. Would to heaven it were otherwise but in sad truth this is a Conduct too much in Fashion in our infant Fleet—the ill Consequences of this are obvious—mon of itheral minds, who have been long accustomed to command can Ill brook being thus set at naught by others who presend to claim a monopoly of sense, the rude ungentle treatment they experience, creates such heart burnings as are no wise consonant with that chearful ardour and spirit which ought ever to be the Characteristic of an Officer—and therefore when he adopts such a line of conduct in order to prove it—for to be well obeyed, it is necessary to be esteemed—whoever thinks himself hearty in the service is widely mistaken.

The Fleet having been reinforced with 200 men lent from the Army is now in condition for another Enterprise and we expect to embrace the first wind for Khode Island when I hope we shall meet with better success as we understand that the Searborough is now there, it is Proposed to clean the asips at Rhode Island or Providence that our deten

One result of the cruise was a plentiful crop of complaints in regard to the Glasgow affair, and on May I Paul Jones was summoned as a witness to "attend an enquiry into the Conduct of Captain Whipple," and on May 8 a court martial "for the tryal of John Hazard Esq. for Misconduct." Capt, Whipple was exonerated, partly by Paul Jones's testimony, as he afterward reminded Capt. Whipple in a petulant letter. Capt. Hazard was convicted, and the command of the Providence taken from him and given to Paul Jones. This was the sloop of which he had previously declined the command. But

as Commodore Hopkins was evidently not a man after Paul Jones's own heart, it may be imagined that he was glad to escape from service upon a flagship which he regarded as doomed to disgrace. The velled allusion in this letter to uncivil Captains refers to Capt. Saltonstall, of whom Paul Jones speaks more freely in another subsequent letter. It was Capt. Saltonstall's temper, however, and not his lack of enterprise, that gave umbrage to his First Lieutenant.

The Providence was engaged first in transporting troops from Rhode Island to Gen. Washington at New York. The service was difficult and dangerous, but Paul Jones performed it successfully, and at once established his character as an able and enterprising officer. His acquaintance with Washington, with whom he was always after on terms of friendship, began at this time.

ON BOARD SLOOP PROVIDENCE, | NEW YORK, 19th May 177d,

ON BOARD SLOOP PROVIDENCE, 1
To J. Heires.

Sir. I had the honour of writing you the history of our Cruise in the Fleet from the Capes of Delaware till our arrival at N. Lond 11th ultm. The letter contained a Particular acct of the action with the Glasgow in an Extract from the Alfred's Logbook—also some Free thoughts on Certain Characters in the Fleet, &c. it was enclosed to Mr. Sproat and by ill luck fell into hands not the most agrosable on its way to the Post Office from which circumstance I much fear it hath miscarried.

In consequence of the last Trial I was ordered to take the Command of this vessel the 10th Currt. I arrived here yesterday afternoon in 36 hours from Rhode Island with a return of Upwards of 100 men besides officers which Gen'l, Washington lent to the Fleet at N. London. I left the A. Doria and Cabot at Rhode Island ready to sail together on a four weeks Cruise—what will become of the Alfred and Columbus, Heaven only knows—the seamen have been so sickly since the fleet returned to the Continent that it will be Impossible to man them both without others can be Enterred. I have landed G. W. [Washington] soldiers and shall now apply to shipping men if any can be obtained—but it appears that the seamen almost to a man had entered into the army before the fleet was Set on Foot and I am well informed that then service. (If this be admited I will

on Aug. 8, and sailed on a cruise with what he calls "unlimited orders." His first object was the liberation of over 100 American seamen who had been captured and forced to work in the Cape Broton mines. This consideration for prisoners remained a marked characteristic of Paul Jones during his whole life, and there is scarcely an undertaking he proposed during the entire war that did not have as one of the prime

objects the liberation of American prisoners.
In a letter to Robert Morris he refers to the "great mefortune" of his life. This was a threatened criminal prosecution for flogging a man many years before. He was fully acquitted, but it embittered all his earlier life. (The bracketed words in this letter are lined out in the original.)

series made regiments a free with first processes in heart comes to a finish, here as heart control and presented in this letter are lined out in the term and present with the control of the control of

where the business of renting new and second-hand typewriters is carried on. Most of these concerns do an excellent business, and many of their lists of machines out on rental average from 130 to 200 names. Nearly all the machines rented are those of a high grade which so fifteen and is shorthand schools.

A strictly new typewriter seldom rents for less than \$5 a month, while one that is only slightly damaged brings \$4 a month. A machine that can be hired for \$8 is considered it for only a "plug" operator, and such type-There are upward of seventy shorthand and typewriting schools regularly conducted in this students. This does not include the pulicity of the seldom rents for use of the seldom rents for only a "plug" operator, and such type-There are upward of seventy shorthand and typewriting schools regularly conducted in this students. This does not include the pulicity of the seldom rents of the seldom rents of the seldom rents of the seldom rents for only a "plug" operator, and such type-There are upward of seventy shorthand and typewriting schools regularly conducted in this students. This does not include the pulicity of the seldom rents of offices and in shorthand schools.

A strictly new typewriter seldom rents for less than \$5 a month, while one that is only slightly damaged brings \$4 a month. A machine that can be hired for \$3 is considered fit for only a "plug" operator, and such typewriters are rented rarely.

There are upward of seventy shorthand and typewriting schools regularly conducted in this city, with classes of from ten to two hundred students. This does not include the public day and evening schools, numerous public illuraries, and general educational institutions where such things are taught, and scores of private instructors all over the city. Typewriter manufacturers in many instances supply schools with complete outfits of their own machines free of charge, as a means of increasing the number of operators thereon, for as soon as a graduate obtains employment, he naturally prefers the same kind of typewriter he has used at school. Some operators have to provide machines for themselves. A large number begin by renting a machine, proposing to buy later. Frequently they fail to do so, and the books of a Barclay street house, which derives a handsome monthly income from rents of machines, show that it is a common occurrence for twice the value of a typewriter to be paid in monthly rentals.

It is not customary for these dealegs to require security for the return of a typewriter other than a written agreement stipulating that typewriter hieves are very common.

"Stealing a typewriter," said the man who looks after the rental department of a large typewriter house in Houseway," is grand large typewriter have are very common.

"Stealing a typewriter," said the man who looks after the rental department of a large typewriter house in Houseway," is grand large typewriter have are very common.

"Stealing a typewriter," said the man who looks after the country." Every typewriter has its own number, which cannot be effected and whenever we hear that a machine is missing we immediately communicate its number to our representatives in this cou

Pros the Electrical Review.

Mr. Charles B. Gleed, President of the electrical railway of Topeka. Kan., was recently elected director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Bailway, and is now in New York. At the time of his election Mr. Eugene Ware of Fort Scott, Kan., a poet and a practitioner at law, who occasionally reads Shakespeare, telegraphed Mr. Gleed as follows: Though director now, thou may yet be Thane of Cawdor. by his habds? It will singularly oblige me and greatly add to the favours already conferred on Sir, Your much obliged and very humble servant pts. If you have not rec'd my last I will send a copy if desired.

Paul Jones recel: A his commission as Captain

Paul Jones recel: A his commission as Captain

What Has Been Bone Buring the Past Season in Winsing Prices-The Vigil-ant and Britannia-Dahota's Victorics.

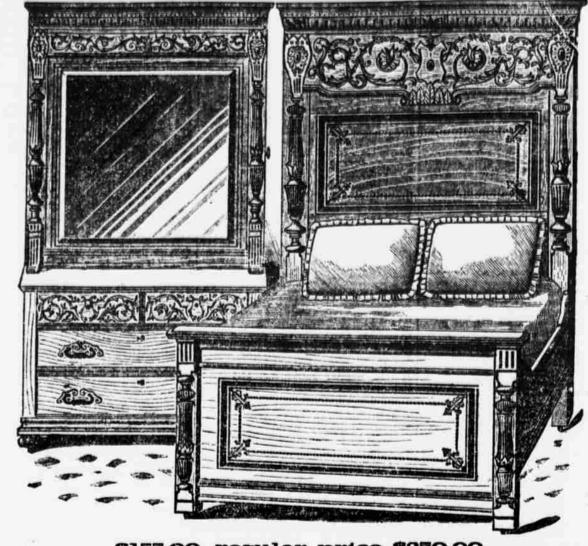
From the Boston Globs.
GLASGOW, Sept. 29.—Now that the British yachting season has come to a finish, there is nothing left but to count up winnings, balance them against glory and expenses, study records and think out designs, and dream about Britan-nias, big and little, for the season to come. Among British yashtamen the Prince of Wales

PARIENTE OF EVILLENS. BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY,

TO REALIZE IMMEDIATE CASH

We will sell at special sale THIS WEEK only, at less than cost of manufacture, all of our extensive stock of high-grade Solid Mahogany Chamber and Parlor Sui's.

THE CREATEST BARCAIN SALE OF THE SEASON,



\$155.00, regular price \$250.00,

For this Magnificent Chamber Suit, made from finest selected Mahogany, strictly Hand Carved. This Suit is a masterpiece of work.

\$50.00	for a	2-piece	Mahogany	Suit;	regular	price	-	•	•		•	•	•		•	\$80.00
\$62.00	44	**		**	"											\$93.00
\$74.00	**	**	**	**	u	**	•			-	*	•		٠,		\$118.00
\$97.00	**	**	**	**	46	**			-	*	-		10			\$145.00
\$135.00	**	3-piece	Twin Beds	tead :	Mahogar	y Suit,	large	oval	glass;	reg	ular	price				\$195.00
\$180.00	**		Mahogany				-	-		-		•			00	\$265.00
\$210.00	64	"		**	Louis X	V. style	3			-		-	٠	٠		\$295.00
				_												
		17														

		· T	$-\mathbf{A}$	R1	٦,) E	٤	3 C	ΓĮ	.Т.	5	-			
\$24.00	for a	3-piece	Mahoga	ny Fram	e Suit	, Empir	e Dama	sk co	veri	ıg; reg	ular	price	, -	*	\$38.00
\$40.00	**	14	"	**	**	Satin I	amask	cove	ring;	regula	ar pri	ce	· #		\$68.00
\$95.00	"	5-piece	Stuff Ov	er All B	rocate	elle Suit	regula	ır pri	се		-			-	\$145.00
\$125.00	**	5-piece	Stuff Ov	er All B	rocate	elle and	Gold S	uit; r	egula	r pric	0	-	-	*	\$195.00
\$140.00		4-piece	Turkish	Over Al	1 Broo	catelle S	uit; reg	ular	price	- T-				-	\$220.00
\$170.00	"	3-piece	Turkish	Damask	Suit;	regular	price								\$255.00
\$248.00	**	4-piece	**	**	**	**	**	-							\$365.00

ALSO BARCAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY,

553 to 571 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STRANGE SHOSHONE FALLS, more required to its despit for the more r